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The Czar and the Quakers.

Men have been doing strange things for the last five or six thousand years; that is, ever since man has been a historical subject. Of the strange things lately enacted, we think the self-constituted mission of three estimable "Friends," Messrs. Sturge, Charleton and Pease, to St. Petersburg last month, for the purpose of bringing the Czar to reason, and of inclining him to a pacific course with regard to the eastern question, is about the strangest. These excellent, philanthropic, and most well meaning men, besides representing themselves and their own views and wishes, were the formal or informal representatives of the whole society of Friends in England—a very respectable, and pretty numerous one. They went, they saw, they talked; but they did not conquer, and we much marvel that they should have thought it within the compass of human efforts, of logic, or of eloquence, to make any impression on so impenetrable and impracticable a subject as Nicholas, who is, as maligners say of woman—if he will he will; if he won't he won't, and there's an end on't. He is another *demirbash*, as the Turks called Charles XII. of Sweden—iron head—and his English vituperators say that his heart is of the same metal, or, which not much better, of stone.

The Czar received the Quaker plenipotentiaries very courteously, listened patiently and with "kind attention," an English paper says, to what they had to say, and then made them a studied reply, which is one of the best gotten up documents of all that have been produced by the eastern question for the last twelve months. It follows this article. The Autocrat deals a little in historical recollections, and regards the Greek religion as "a link of connection" between himself and the Greek subjects of the Porte. This is amusing to those who know how the Greek religion was introduced into Russia, which was done by Vladimir, between eight and nine hundred years ago. He had some of the characteristics of a great man, and perceiving that the gross idolatry of his countrymen was not even an apology for a religion, he resolved to import a better one. For this purpose he appointed a commission to examine and report upon the religion of Mohammed, of the Jews, of the Roman Catholics, and of the Greeks. He decided finally in favor of the Greek religion, rejecting Islamism because of circumcision, which he said was abominable, and because it did not tolerate the use of strong liquors, which the Autocrat said would not suit his countrymen. The Jewish religion he contemned, because the Jews had been driven from their own country, and were but vagabonds on the face of the earth. He decided at once against the Roman Catholic, because he would not acknowledge any superior on earth (like the pope;) but was pleased with the Greek religion, on account of the pomp and splendor of the worship, and because by adopting it he would be the head of his own national church. The matter being settled, and the choice being made, his next move was to attack a Greek city, which stood near where Sebastopol now stands, with no provocation, and with no object, except to kidnap a Greek bishop and priests, who should inaugurate his new religion for him, his pride not permitting him to ask the loan of them from the Greek emperor at Constantinople. He succeeded in taking the city and capturing the priests, and his next move was to solicit, or rather demand, the daughter of the Emperor for a wife, which demand was granted, the feeble Greek being afraid to deny anything that the ambitious and not very scrupulous proselyte might request. From that day to this Russia has been Greek with respect to religion, and the faith which was inaugurated in violence and bloodshed, is now, and has been for a long time, the "link of connection" that is to bind Turkey to Russia; and if the allies do not succeed in crippling and putting the Czar utterly hors du combat, this consummation of his plans, and that before many years, is one of the

most probable political events that can be imagined; and then Europe will soon be Cossack.

The Quaker deputation returned about as it went, except that it is not improbable that the good and unsuspecting men who composed it had a little imperial dust flung in their eyes. Nicholas seems to have played his part with great address, and, like a skillful actor, which he is. He was kind and condescending and hospitable, and carried the farce so far as to introduce his visitors to the Empress and her daughter, with whom they had "a very agreeable interview." Now, if they are not pretty strong-minded men, such as can properly appreciate plausible manners, when concealing insatiable ambition, they will come to the conclusion that the Czar is an ill-used man, and that the allies are much, if not altogether in the wrong. Besides, it is not every one that should trust himself to a *tete-a-tete* with a sovereign, if he has any principles to care for. From a crowned head a little flattery and flummery are very seductive. Thus Barnave, one of the patriots and leaders of the first French revolution, and apparently one of the staunchest as well as ablest, was neutralized, or rather proselytized, by a little flattery from the Queen of France.—[Globe.]

THE CZAR'S REPLY.

We received the blessings of Christianity from the Greek empire; and this has established and maintained ever since a link of connection, both moral and religious, between Russia and that Power. The ties that have thus united the two countries have subsisted for nine hundred years, and were not severed by the conquest of Russia by the Tartars; and when, at a later period, our country succeeded in shaking off that yoke, and the Greek empire, in its turn, fell under the sway of the Turks, we still continued to take a lively interest in the welfare of our co-religionists there; and when Russia became powerful enough to resist the Turks, and to dictate terms of peace, we paid particular attention to the well-being of the Greek Church, and procured the insertion in successive treaties of most important articles in her favor. I have myself acted as my predecessors have done; and the treaty of Adrianople, in 1849, was as explicit as the former ones in this respect. Turkey, on her part, recognized this right of religious interference, and fulfilled her engagements until within the last year or two, when, for the first time, she gave me reason to complain. I will not now advert to the parties who were her principal instigators on that occasion. Suffice it to say, that it became my duty to interfere, and to claim from Turkey the fulfillment of her engagements. My representations were pressing, but friendly, and I have every reason to believe that matters would soon have been settled, if Turkey had not been induced by other parties to believe that I had ulterior objects in view—that I was aiming at conquest, aggrandizement, and the ruin of Turkey. I have solemnly disclaimed, and do now as solemnly disclaim, every such motive. * * * I do not desire war; I abhor it as sincerely as you do; and am ready to forget the past, if only the opportunity be afforded me. * * * I have great esteem for your country, and a sincere affection for your Queen, whom I admire, not only as a sovereign, but as a lady, a wife, and a mother. I have placed full confidence in her, and have acted towards her in a frank and friendly spirit. I felt it my duty to call her attention to future dangers, which I considered sooner or later likely to arise in the east, in consequence of the existing state of things. What on my part was prudent foresight, has been unfairly construed in your country into a designing policy, and an ambitious desire of conquest. This has deeply wounded my feelings, and afflicted my heart. Personal insults and invectives I regard with indifference. It is beneath my dignity to notice them, and I am ready to forgive all that is personal to me, and to hold out my

hand to my enemies in the true Christian spirit. I cannot understand what cause of complaint your nation has against Russia. I am anxious to avoid war by all means. I will not attack, and shall only act in self-defence. I cannot be indifferent to what concerns the honor of my country. I have a duty to perform as a sovereign. As a Christian, I am ready to comply with the precepts of religion. On the present occasion, my great duty is to attend to the interests and honor of my country.

For the Journal.

Our Darling.

Rest, rest thee, sleeping darling!
Low in thy dreamless bed;
Our brightest hopes have faded
Around thy sunny head.

Close, close thy eyelids gently!
Light fall the silken fringe!
The love-light there imprisoned,
No shadow e'er can tinge.

Oh! whisper, whisper softly,
Our little one is dead;
How harsh the birds are singing!
Her music tones are fled.

Bear, oh! bear her gently,
Stir not the waxen form!
'T will nestle in His bosom,
"Who rides upon the storm."

Bear your precious burthen slowly!
Place her in her narrow home,
Where the willow, drooping lowly,
Guards her rest until we come.

Weep! weep! and turn thee sadly,
Where once her footstep fell;
How bright a link is broken
No tongue can ever tell.

Come! come! we'll kneel beside her,
Our lips shall breathe a prayer,
Our darling one is near us—
This floating in the air.

But, rest thee, sleeping darling!
Low in thy dreamless bed;
Our heavenly hopes have brightened
Around thy sainted head.

NELLIE FORREST.

SPECIMEN OF ALLITERATION.—A lady has sent us a scrap-book of considerable pretensions to age, containing the following specimen of alliteration, entitled the "Siege of Belgrade." Whoever has attempted to write an *acrostic* merely, is aware of the embarrassment of being confined to particular initial letters. Here the whole alphabet is fathomed, and each word in each line claims its own proper initial. Indeed, it is a very extraordinary production, as our readers will readily concede after a perusal of it.—[Buff. Republic.]

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery, besieged Belgrade;
Cossack commanders cannonading come—
Dealing destruction's devastating doom:
Every endeavor, engineers essay,
For fame, for fortune—fighting furious fray:—
Generals 'gainst generals grapple—gracious God!
How honors Heaven heroic hardihood!
Infuriate—indiscriminate in ill,
Kinsmen kill kinsmen—kinsmen kindred kill!
Labor low levels loftiest, longest lines,
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moles, 'mid murderous mines:
Now noisy noxious numbers notice nought
Of outward obstacles opposing ought:
Poor patriots, partly purchased, partly pressed,
Quite quaking, quickly quarter, quarter quest:
Reason returns, religious right redounds,
Swarrow stops such sanguinary sounds,
Truce to thee, Turkey—triumph to thy train!
Unjust, unwise, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish vain victory, vanish victory vain!
Why wish we warfare? Wherefore welcome were
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xaviere?
Yield ye youths! ye yeomen yield your yell!
Zeno's, Zarpater's, Zoroaster's zeal,
And all attracting-arms against appeal.

In his maturity and health, man has 60 bones in his head, 60 in his thighs and legs, 62 in his arms and hands, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles; his heart makes 64 pulsations in a minute, and there are three complete circulations of his blood in an hour.

Neal Dow, the author of the Maine law, and the temperance candidate for mayor of Portland, was defeated on Tuesday, at the municipal election, by 84 votes.

The Summit City—Fort Wayne.

As all cities of any note are assuming names to distinguish them from the hacknied and worn out name by which they were christened, we suggest that *Summit City* will be very appropriate for Fort Wayne, its altitude indicating the appropriateness of the name.

We are often asked, have you any railroads in Fort Wayne? Well, for answer we always reply no! but in a short time no town in the state can excel it for these facilities. Little is known generally in the southern part of Indiana of the distinguished location of our city, as well as the excellent quality of land of all that part of the state that pays tribute directly or remotely to this city.

We have in contemplation 11 railroads, to which we will briefly allude in the order in which they were contemplated.

1st. The Ohio and Indiana road, through Van Wert, Delphos, Lima and Bucyrus, Ohio, to be completed by next fall certainly.

2d. Fort Wayne and Chicago road, will be consolidated with the Ohio and Indiana, and completed soon.

3d. Fort Wayne and Southern road, via Bluffton, Muncietown, Newcastle, Rushville, Greensborough, Vernon, Jeffersonville, to New Albany on the Ohio river opposite Louisville. In 12 months more it will be completed from this city to Muncie, and from New Albany to Vernon on the south.

4th. The Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis road, from Toledo up the Maumee valley to Fort Wayne, thence down the Wabash to a point below Lafayette, thence west to St. Louis. An immense force is at work on it, and no doubt exists of its completion as early as labor can effect it.

5th. The Cincinnati and Fort Wayne road, from Fort Wayne via Bluffton, Camden, Jay Co. Winchester, and Richmond, Ia. Much work is done on all that part let last fall, between this city and Winchester. The report now before us shows a very good prospect indeed.

6th. The Cincinnati, Union and Fort Wayne road, via Union City, Portland, Decatur, to Fort Wayne. Much work has been done from Union to Decatur. There is nothing surer, in our mind, than the success of this road. A report is now before us, of which we intend making timely notice.

7th. The Cleveland and Ft. Wayne road, extending from Fremont, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo road, to Fort Wayne. This road will be built, as it is but a legitimate branch of the latter road. The company is organized in both states.

8th. The Fort Wayne and Platte Valley and Western Air Line railroad. This road, in connection with the Tiffin and Ft. Wayne road will form one of the grandest thoroughfares in the United States, and though little talked of here, commands a proud consideration among capitalists and public men abroad.

9th. The Tiffin and Fort Wayne road, which was recently contracted to be built by responsible parties, the whole to be done by the first of December, 1855. The hands to which the interests of this road are committed, give us full assurance of its success. This road, again we say, in connection with the Western Air Line road, presents a magnificent scheme, in which to invite the friends of internal improvement. The length of the road, the country through which it passes, and the extremes which it connects, are incomparably great.

10th. The Frankfortsville, Frankfort, Kokomo and Ft. Wayne road. We hear but little of this road, but the Frankfort Crescent of the 18th, gives assurances of the work progressing. We will notice it when further advised.

11th. The Detroit and Fort Wayne road. Of this we know nothing, save from a fugitive notice now and then, seen in our exchanges.

Some of the maps show more, but until we know more of them we shall decline any notice.—[Ft. Wayne Times.]